

KIDNEYS WEAKENING? LOOK OUT!

Kidney troubles don't disappear of themselves. They grow slowly but steadily, undermining health with deadly certainty, until you fall a victim to incurable disease. Stop your troubles while there is time. Don't wait until little pains become big aches. Don't trifle with disease. To avoid future suffering begin treatment with GOLD MEDAL Haasem Oil Capsules now. Take three or four every day until you are entirely free from pain. This well-known preparation has been one of the national remedies of Holland for centuries. In 1895 the government of the Netherlands granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale.

The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without food as without her "Real Dutch Drops," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haasem Oil Capsules. They restore strength and are responsible in a great measure for the sturdy, robust health of the Hollanders. Do not delay. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with GOLD MEDAL Haasem Oil Capsules. Take them as directed, and if you are not satisfied with results your druggist will gladly refund your money. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on the box and accept no other. In sealed boxes, three sizes.

Mending Broken Glass Articles.

Thumbtacks, fruit dishes, soap chimneys, globes, etc., can be mended with the following preparation: Take five parts of gelatin to one of a solution of bichromate of potash. Cover the broken edges with this and press together, then place in direct sunlight for a few hours.

Long Sentences.

In "Les Misérables" Victor Hugo has one sentence of a hundred lines, and earlier in the book, in one of the chapters descriptive of Waterloo, there are over 50 lines without a full stop. England's record is held by the foreign enlistment act, one section of which reaches its six hundredth word.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LANCASTER.

Capital \$50,000. Surplus \$30,000.

A. R. DENNY, President. J. E. STORMES, Vice-Prest.
S. C. DENNY, Cashier. C. M. THOMPSON, Teller.
J. R. HARRIS, Individual Book-keeper.
HUGH MOBLEY, General Book-keeper.

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

G. B. Swinebroad, Alex R. Denny, J. H. Posey, J. E. Stormes,
S. C. Denny, A. T. Sanders, Dr. W. M. Elliott, Directors.

"Meats in Storage"

Every working day of the year 75,000,000 pounds of meat are required to supply home and export needs—and only 10 per cent of this is exported.

These facts must be kept in mind when considering the U. S. Bureau of Markets report that on June 1, 1919, there were 1,348,000,000 pounds of meats in cold storage. If the meat in storage was placed on the market it would only be 20 days' supply.

This meat is not artificially withheld from trade channels to maintain or advance prices.

Meats in storage consist of—

- 65 per cent (approximate) hams, bacon, etc., in process of curing. It takes 30 to 90 days in pickle or salt to complete the process.
- 10 per cent is frozen pork that is to be cured later in the year.
- 6 per cent is lard. This is only four-fifths of a pound per capita, and much of it will have to go to supply European needs.
- 19 per cent is frozen beef and lamb, part of which is owned by the Government and was intended chiefly for over-seas shipment. If this were all diverted to domestic trade channels, it would be only 1½ lbs. per capita—a 3 days' supply.

From this it will be seen that "meats in storage" represent merely unfinished goods in process of curing and the working supply necessary to assure the consumer a steady flow of finished product.

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar".
It will interest you.
Address Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



GUY.

Mr. Frank Taylor of Hyattsville was a visitor of Mr. J. L. Yantis Sunday.

Mr. John Smith and daughter, Hazel, spent Wednesday at Cottonburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Killion and children were with friends at Hyattsville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Grow and baby spent Sunday at Hackley with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Creech of Lancaster were visitors in this vicinity, Wednesday.

Mr. Taylor Coldiron of Paint Lick was the week end guest of Mr. John Broadbush, Jr.

Mrs. Bascom Pelphrey and daughter Nelle were visitor of Mrs. John Black, Sunday.

Mr. J. L. Yantis and sons, George and Herschel, were visitors of Mrs. Milton Ward Monday.

Mrs. R. H. Ward and sons, Harold and J. T. spent several days last week at Paint Lick with relatives.

Mrs. Anna Mae and Jean Broadbush spent Thursday night with Mrs. Robert Clark on the Judson pike.

Misses Maud and Fannie Smith have been recent guests of Misses Jennie and Bessie Barr of Hackley.

Misses Mollie Barnes and Ellen Turner spent the week-end with Miss Rose Turner on the old Danville pike.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Yater were guests Saturday night and Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Alvas Turner, at Scotts Fork.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolliver Cornett and son, Thomas, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Royston at Paint Lick.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Eason and Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Turner, motored to Danville Friday morning and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ward of Aberlone, Texas, arrived Monday for a visit to his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Foley, Misses Mary and Linda Taylor of Hyattsville, were visitor Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. John Black.

Mowing Machines \$80.00, Hay Rakes \$30.00. They will not last long. Come and get yours at once. Conn Bros, Lancaster, Ky.

Misses Lizzie Foley and Ollie Merida attended church at Beasley school house Sunday and were dinner guests of Misses Dovie and Sarah Morris.

Mrs. Reuben Prather surprised her husband with a birthday dinner last Thursday, June 26th in celebration of his reaching the 62nd milestone in life. The dinner was bounteous and elegant in every detail, with everything imaginable good to eat, and prepared in a way that would have tempted any appetite. Those present were Mr. James Prather, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Broadbush and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Prather and children, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Prather and baby, Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, Mr. Joe Prather and son Herbert. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those present, and all hoping that Mr. Prather will enjoy many more happy birthdays.

POINT LEAVELL.

Mr. Harvie Hignite is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Maof D. Reynolds of Hamilton Ohio, is visiting homefolks.

Mrs. S. A. Hammens and Mrs. Jas M. Bell spent Sunday with Mrs. Hugh Hignite.

Misses Sallie Mae Graves and Edna Faulkner is visiting friends near Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hammens visited their daughter, Mrs. Will Metcalf near Paint Lick last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tatem spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. Millard Ledford near Paint Lick.

Mrs. Emma James and children of Rowland, is pending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. S. W. Thompson.

Mr. Boyd Hammens and little sister, Hester, made a pleasant visit to their sister, Mrs. Albie Metcalf of Paint Lick.

Mrs. Rachel Campbell and daughter Ella of Manchester, are visiting her brother and sister, Mr. Clell Tatem and Mr. Harrison Coldiron.

Mowing Machines \$80.00, Hay Rakes, \$30.00. They will not last long. Come and get yours at once. Conn Bros, Lancaster, Ky.

Mr. Virgie Reynolds who has been stationed in a camp in North Carolina is discharged and at home now. He has been with Uncle Sam for fourteen months, and the boy is glad to become a civilian again.

WATCH POTATOES FOR EVIDENCES OF WART

European Malady Is Said to Be Most Destructive.

Introduced Into Coal Mining Districts of Pennsylvania About 1911—Infested Soil Should Be Used for Other Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every grower of Irish potatoes—whether he handles a private patch or a commercial acreage—is urged to watch carefully his potatoes at digging time for evidences of potato wart disease, a European malady which is one of the most destructive attacking potatoes. The wart disease was introduced into 27 coal-mining districts of Pennsylvania in potatoes brought from Europe about 1911. At that period of shortage several million bushels of spuds for food purposes were imported and distributed widely throughout the country so that many other sections possibly have been exposed to infection. In order to identify and quarantine all points of infection it is imperative that all growers, dealers, distributors and county agents carefully inspect new crop potatoes and report all suspicious cases, in addition to sending samples as soon as possible to their state agricultural college, state experiment station or to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

If potato wart becomes generally distributed in the United States it means not only millions of dollars of loss but also a complete change in the potato industry to prevent its total destruction. Potato wart almost completely destroys the spuds for food purposes. Once established in the soil all that can be done is to work against its spread. The disease will remain alive in the ground for as long as eight years, and it is unsafe to plant potatoes in infested soil within that period. It is known that the potato wart disease had been establishing itself in the Pennsylvania localities for six years before it was discovered. The department of agriculture has now placed a quarantine prohibiting shipment of potatoes from sections of



Work of the Destructive Potato Wart.

Europe where the disease has existed, and if the Pennsylvania sections are the only points of infection the disease is now under control.

Potato wart is characterized by warty, spiky, cauliflower-like growths on the underground portions of the plant. Infections usually begin in the eyes and attain the size of a walnut or larger. Sometimes entire tubers are converted into a spongy, warty mass. Young warts are usually light brown in color, although after decay begins they turn black, which causes the disease to be sometimes called "black scab" or "black wart." Many of the warts rot in the ground before the crop is harvested, while others decompose when the potatoes are placed in storage. Some of the warts left on the field at digging time may remain alive under suitable conditions for months. The disease may continue to vegetate long after the potato crop has been harvested, due to the sending up of sprouts from the sound warts and the development of new warts from the tender portions of the young sprouts.

Every precaution should be exercised to prevent the spread of infection. The warts should be collected and destroyed by burning. Diseased tubers should not be fed to stock without first being boiled. Soil known to be infested should be planted to other crops.

Attempts to control the disease by treating infested soils with chemicals have failed. In European countries it has been ascertained that certain potato varieties resist this disease. No American varieties of potatoes have been tested for resistance to rot, but experiments of this nature are proposed.

DIGGING PARSNIPS BY HAND

Special Attention Is Important Because If Roots Are Cut Value Is Lessened.

The digging of parsnips demands special attention. If the roots are cut or broken their value for market is largely destroyed; the entire root to a point one-fourth inch in diameter should be secured. Attempts to dig the roots out with a spade or to plow them out are sure to result disastrously. A trench should be dug or plowed close to each side of the row and the roots pulled out by hand. This is about the only practical way of securing them without injury.

Summer Specials

Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Water Coolers,
Lawn Mowers,
Coal Oil Stoves--

That do not heat your kitchen. Cheaper than coal.

W. J. ROMANS.



Economy Corner

The time is at hand for taking out summer clothes that have been packed away and packing away winter garments that are to do further service in another season. And this is the time, of all times, to go out after that frightful pest, the moth, that works so much havoc from year to year, and to kill off insects and eggs. All garments that can be washed and ironed should be made clean by this process before packing, and the ironing is to be thoroughly done with a hot iron. Garments cleaned by several immersions in gasoline may be relied upon to be free of animal life, and sunlight is fatal. It is said, to the moth, so a good airing in sun and wind will be practical for garments that will not fade.

But the moth takes up its abode in closets, baseboards, door and window casings, and all sorts of crevices; in carpets, furniture and hangings, and is hard to dislodge. Gasoline is a very effectual destroyer of the insect and its eggs and does no harm to the furniture, woodwork or hangings that are washed with it. It is a dangerous remedy to handle unless the right precautions are taken. But it will make a flash of moths in furniture and is the most convenient remedy to use.

Choose a clear, bright day and have all the doors and windows in the rooms to be treated wide open. See that there is no fire or burning gas jet in the house or flame from any source. Take an oil can, with a long spout or an old tea kettle, and pour a stream of gasoline along all crevices where the moths might be lodged. Gasoline may be sprayed over chairs, couches, or anywhere else that is difficult to get at. Hangings should be sprayed and then hung in the wind to allow the odor to blow away. Closets should

have very special and thorough going over, as moths find lodgment in them, more frequently than in any other parts of the house. Let windows and doors remain open until the odor of the gasoline has escaped.

Fumigating with sulphur is another remedy that ought to kill the pests. A closet that is infected may be rid of them by burning sulphur candles in it. Close the door and stop up the cracks about it after the candles are lit. Set three or four of them on the floor and let them burn to the bottom. After the fumigating, air the closet thoroughly. In the meantime examine the clothes taken from it and treat suspected pieces to a dose of gasoline.

Julia Bottumby

Dainty Aprons of Silk.

Just why serving afternoon tea requires a silken apron is a mystery, but that the little accessory is altogether fascinating and adds charm to the most enchanting of hostesses is very clear. Picture a straight, knee-length apron of white taffeta striped in inch-wide ribbon of black velvet and banded and sashed with the same. Why, it's irresistible! Such a frivolity makes an unusual gift. The width of these aprons is generous, the edges all but meeting at the back. A pretty one for home use can be made from an old silk frock, for, of course, any color is permissible.

Brocaded Jersey Sweater.

Some of the smart new sweaters are made of a sort of jersey silk brocaded into a soft pattern. These sweaters are made with great simplicity; depending on the attractiveness of the fabric to give them charm.